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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
RICHMOND DIVISION**

In re: ) Chapter 11  
CIRCUIT CITY STORES, INC., et al., ) Case No. 08-35653-KRH  
Debtors. ) (Jointly Administered)

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**OBJECTION OF THE MACERICHE COMPANY, COUSINS PROPERTIES  
INCORPORATED, AND WATT MANAGEMENT COMPANY TO THE DEBTORS'  
MOTION FOR ORDERS UNDER 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 363, AND 365 (I) APPROVING  
BIDDING AND AUCTION PROCEDURES FOR SALE OF UNEXPIRED  
NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY LEASES FOR CLOSING STORES, (II)  
SETTING SALE HEARING DATE, AND (III) AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING (A)  
SALE OF CERTAIN NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY LEASES FREE AND  
CLEAR OF LIENS, CLAIMS, AND ENCUMBRANCES, (B) ASSUMPTION AND  
ASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN UNEXPIRED NONRESIDENTIAL REAL PROPERTY  
LEASES, AND (C) LEASE REJECTION PROCEDURES**

The Macerich Company, Cousins Properties Incorporated, and Watt Management Company (the “Landlords”) hereby file their objection (the “Objection”) to the Debtors’ Motion For Orders Under 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 363, And 365 (I) Approving Bidding And Auction Procedures For Sale Of Unexpired Nonresidential Real Property Leases For Closing Stores, (II) Setting Sale Hearing Date, And (III) Authorizing And Approving (A) Sale Of Certain

Nonresidential Real Property Leases Free And Clear Of Liens, Claims, And Encumbrances, (B) Assumption And Assignment Of Certain Unexpired Nonresidential Real Property Leases, And (C) Lease Rejection Procedures (the “Sale Motion”),<sup>1</sup> and respectfully represent as follows:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The Debtors’ expedited auction process, followed by an almost immediate hearing to approve any potential assignee, eliminates the protections provided to Landlords through the Leases (as defined below) and the Bankruptcy Code. While the Landlords understand the Debtors’ efforts to maximize estate value, such efforts should not result in the decimation of Landlords’ Bankruptcy Code protections or the disregard of due process principles. Any sale that includes non-residential real property leases must not compromise the rights of Landlords and Debtors’ neighboring tenants, and must satisfy all the requirements of Bankruptcy Code. This includes that any assignee demonstrate that it will comply with the terms of the Leases, and that the Debtors and/or assignee furnish Landlords with evidence of the assignee’s adequate assurance of future performance with sufficient time to review such information prior to any objection deadline or contested sale hearing.

**II. BACKGROUND FACTS**

1. Circuit City Stores, Inc. and its affiliated Debtor entities (the “Debtors”) filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code on November 10, 2008. The Debtors have continued to operate their businesses and manage their properties as debtors-in-possession pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 1107(a) and 1108.<sup>2</sup>

2. Landlords are the owners or managing agents of numerous shopping centers (the “Centers”) throughout the United States wherein Debtors continue to operate their retail stores (the “Premises”) pursuant to nonresidential real property leases (the “Leases”). The specific

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<sup>1</sup> Terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Sale Motion and accompanying documents.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise specified, all statutory “Section” references are to 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the “Bankruptcy Code”).

Landlord and location for each Lease subject to this Objection is set forth in Exhibit "A", which is incorporated herein by this reference.

3. The Leases are leases "of real property in a shopping center" as that term is used in Section 365(b)(3). *See In re Joshua Slocum, Ltd.*, 922 F.2d 1081, 1086-1087 (3rd Cir. 1990).

4. On or about November 25, 2008, the Debtors filed the Sale Motion, requesting approval of the bidding procedures for an auction to sell their interest in the leases subject to the ongoing store closing sales at 154 locations. The proposed schedule set forth in the Sale Motion violates principles of due process and deprives Landlords of the essential protections contained in Section 365 and under the terms of their Leases.

### **III. ARGUMENT**

#### **A. The proposed auction timetable and sale approval denies Landlord due process.**

5. The timetable proposed by the Debtors does not provide adequate time for the Landlords to make an informed decision as to the ability of a successful bidder to perform as required by the Leases. The Sale Motion proposes for the following schedule:

- December 10, 2008 at 4:00 p.m. EST – Cure objection deadline.
- December 15, 2008 at 3:00 p.m. EST – Bid deadline.
- December 16, 2008 at 3:00 p.m. EST – Notice to counterparties of Qualified Bidder(s).<sup>3</sup>
- December 18, 2008 at 10:00 a.m. EST – Auction.<sup>4</sup>
- December 20, 2008 at 4:00 p.m. EST - Deadline to object to Motion.
- December 22, 2008 at 10:00 a.m. EST - Hearing to approve any sales.

6. This proposed auction schedule is unduly burdensome to Landlords, unnecessarily short, inconsistent with Section 365, and denies Landlords due process. Fundamental concepts of due process require that "notice must be reasonably calculated to apprise interested parties of the pendency of an action and to afford them an opportunity to present objections." Mullane v.

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<sup>3</sup> The proposed order provides that the Potential Purchaser Notice will be provided to counterparties to leases for which a Qualified Bidder(s) has been identified. This notice should be sent by e-mail and/or facsimile to the respective Landlord and its counsel of record where counsel has filed a request for notice.

<sup>4</sup> To the extent that the Court grants any form of expedited auction procedure, the Court should order that Landlords may attend the auction. Landlords that wish to be proactive in speaking with any successful bidder at the auction should have the opportunity to be present and get a head start on gathering adequate assurance of future performance information, regardless of whether they submit a bid.

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). *See also Sullivan v. Barnett*, 139 F.3d 158, 171 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1998) (due process requires notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard).

7. The schedule proposed by the Debtors does not preserve these concepts of due process. Under the proposed auction schedule, any adequate assurance of future performance information could not likely be provided until Friday, December 19, 2008. This is the day before the objection deadline, which falls on a Saturday. The sale hearing is then set for the following Monday. This does not provide the Landlords with any meaningful time to review the identity of a proposed assignee, or any adequate assurance information prior to the objection deadline. There is no justification for this expedited procedure that only serves to deprive Landlords of their rights under Section 365.

8. That notwithstanding, the Sale Motion and Bidding Procedures do not even require that the Debtors or assignee provide the Landlords with any adequate assurance of future performance prior to the hearing, rendering Section 365(b) effectively meaningless. As set forth below, any final order approving the Bidding Procedures must require that the Debtors and/or any potential assignee provide the Landlords with the adequate assurance of future performance information necessary to assess such proposed assignee's ability to perform under the Leases, as required by Section 365(b), far enough in advance of any objection deadline to permit Landlords to review the information and formulate a meaningful objection, if necessary.

9. In order to satisfy the adequate assurance of future performance burden as more fully discussed below, the Debtors and the proposed assignee will need to provide Landlords, at a minimum, the following information:

- (i) the specific name of the proposed bidder, the proposed tenant that will act as the assignee, and the proposed name under which the assignee intends to operate the store;
- (ii) the potential assignee's intended use for the space;
- (iii) audited financial statements and annual reports for the past three (3) years, including all supplements or amendments thereto;
- (iv) cash flow projections for the proposed assignee, the proposed assignee's most recent business plan, all cash flow projection for the Lease subject to the

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- (v) assignment request, and any financial projections, calculations and/or pro-formas prepared in contemplation of purchasing the Leases;
- (vi) all documents and other evidence of the potential assignee's retail experience and experience operating in-line stores in a shopping center; and
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- (vi) a contact person for the proposed assignee that Landlord may directly contact in connection with the adequate assurance of future performance.

10. The items set forth above constitute a non-exclusive list of the minimum information the Landlords will need to assess a potential assignee. Absent the provision of this information, the Debtors cannot carry their burden under Section 365 and Landlords cannot meaningfully assess the bona fides of any proposed assignee. Landlords reserve the right to request further information that they deem necessary to make an informed decision as to the ability of a potential assignee to satisfy the requirements of Section 365.

11. Once the Landlords receive adequate assurance information, they need sufficient time to assess the proposed assignee's ability to satisfy Section 365(b). The Landlords require at least seven business (7) days from the receipt of adequate assurance of future performance information to assess the proposed assignee and object, if necessary, prior to any Sale Hearing. To do otherwise deprives the Landlords of due process, and the benefits of Section 365. If the Landlords do not have sufficient information (or time) to make a determination as to the proposed assignee, or if such assignee is unacceptable, the Landlords will need to object to the proposed sale and prepare for a contested evidentiary hearing. In preparation of such evidentiary hearing, the Landlords will need to conduct expedited discovery, arrange for expert testimony, and file supplemental objections based upon the information gleaned from whatever information is actually produced. This process cannot be accomplished on Debtors' proposed schedule. The proposed schedule serves only to limit the Landlords' ability to fully assess any successful bidder, or to contest the assumption and assignment of the Leases in a prepared and informed manner.

12. The proposed order attached to the Sale Motion provides that Landlords' objections must state, with specificity, the legal and factual basis of any objection to the assumption and assignment of their Leases. *See Proposed Order at ¶ 7.* Landlords need to receive adequate assurance of future performance information, with sufficient time to review

such information, in order to formulate a cogent objection that sets forth the factual and legal basis for their objections. The Landlords should not suffer prejudice to their rights to have an opportunity to review and assess all information required by Section 365 due to manufactured emergencies or deadlines not of their making. The Court should not permit the Debtors to seek an assumption and assignment of the Leases on the proposed schedule, and to the extent that any hearing goes forward under the schedule proposed by the Debtors, it should serve only as a status conference to set expedited discovery, a briefing schedule, and a further evidentiary hearing for any landlords that contest the proposed assumption and assignment of their leases.

**B. The Debtors must provide adequate assurance of future performance information.**

13. The Debtors may not assume and assign the Leases unless they demonstrate adequate assurance of future performance by a proposed assignee under the Leases. 11 U.S.C. § 365(b)(1)(C); *See also* 11 U.S.C. § 365(f)(2). The Debtors bear the ultimate burden of persuasion as to issues under Section 365. *See In re Rachels Industries, Inc.*, 109 B.R. 797, 802 (Bankr. W.D. Tenn. 1990); *see also Richmond Leasing Co. v. Capital Bank, N.A.*, 762 F.2d 1303, 1309 (5th Cir. 1985).

14. Courts require a specific factual showing through competent evidence to determine whether adequate assurance of future performance has been provided. *See e.g., Matter of Haute Cuisine, Inc.*, 58 B.R. 390 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1986) (even though experts presented cash flow projections, the court found that insufficient documentary evidence had been presented); *In re Bygaph, Inc.*, 56 B.R. 596 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986) (court granted motion to assume and assign based on assignee's capital contribution, personal financial resources, and expressed willingness to devote sufficient funding which gave new restaurant a strong likelihood of succeeding, coupled with assignee's experience as an owner/operator of a successful restaurant and his family's planned involvement in the day-to-day management). Without this type of information, the Landlords are denied their statutory right to conduct a meaningful analysis of any proposed assignee.

15. The Court should require the Debtors to provide Landlords with the adequate assurance of future information for any proposed bidders as required by the Bankruptcy Code, as well as adequate time to analyze such information. As set forth above, all information and evidence upon which the Debtors and any proposed assignee intends to rely to establish adequate assurance of future performance under Section 365 (e.g., financials, business plans, proposed use, etc.) should be delivered to the Landlords no later than seven (7) business days prior to any deadline to object to the assumption and assignment of any Lease.

**C. The Landlords are entitled to heightened adequate assurance under Section 365(b)(3).**

16. In this case, the Leases are shopping center leases and, as such, the Bankruptcy Code requires more than the basic adequate assurance of future performance of the Leases under Section 365(b)(1)(C). In re Sun TV and Appliances, Inc., 234 B.R. 356, 359 (Bankr. D. Del. 1999). The heightened adequate assurance requirements that the Debtors must satisfy under Section 365(b)(3) include the following:

- the source of rent and that the financial condition and operating performance of the proposed assignee and its guarantors, if any, must be similar to the financial condition and operating performance of the debtor and its guarantor(s), if any, as of the time the debtor became the lessee. See 11 U.S.C. § 365(b)(3)(A);
- that any percentage rent due under the lease will not decline substantially. See 11 U.S.C. § 365(b)(3)(B);
- that assumption and assignment of the lease is subject to all provisions thereof, including (but not limited to) provisions such as a radius, location, use, or exclusivity provision, and will not breach of any such provision in any other lease, financing agreement, or master agreement relating to such shopping center. See 11 U.S.C. § 365(b)(3)(C); and
- that assumption and assignment of the lease will not disrupt the tenant mix or balance in the shopping center. See 11 U.S.C. § 365(b)(3)(D).

17. This adequate assurance of future performance determination must be satisfied in connection with an assumption and assignment of a Lease under Section 365(f)(2)(B). Sun TV and Appliances, Inc., 234 B.R. at 370. As set forth above, and also in connection with the heightened adequate assurance requirement for shopping center leases, courts require a specific factual showing through competent evidence to determine whether the Debtors have provided adequate assurance of future performance. Matter of Haute Cuisine, Inc., 58 B.R. at 394.

18. The Landlords have additional adequate assurance concerns where, as here, the identity of any potential assignee of the Leases is currently unknown. Such assignee may be a newly formed entity with no financial or operating history. At this time, the Debtors have provided no information with respect to any potential assignee's structure, capitalization, principals or experience in the industry. While it may be that such assignee may be backed by one or more other entities with industry experience and/or financing, the Landlords will require such assignee to provide some type of credit enhancement, such as: (i) a guaranty of future performance; (ii) a letter of credit; or (iii) a cash security deposit. Landlords require that an existing entity with acceptable financing guaranty the performance of any newly-formed company. In addition, pursuant to Section 365(l), the Landlords may require a security deposit or letter of credit as security for the performance of the assignee's obligations under the Leases in the event that the assignee fails to perform on a going-forward basis. This is a reasonable condition of demonstrating adequate assurance of future performance where the Debtors are seeking approval of an assignee with no operating history.

19. For the reasons set forth above, the Landlords object to any attempt to approve an assignment of the Leases at the proposed Sale Hearing. Until adequate assurance of future performance information is provided to Landlords, Landlords reserve all rights under Section 365 to object to any proposed assignee and the sufficiency of any adequate assurance information provided.

**D. Any assumption and assignment must comply with the terms of the Leases.**

20. Through the BAPCPA<sup>5</sup> amendments, "Section 365(f)(1) is amended to make sure that all of the provisions of Section 365(b) are adhered to and that 365(f) of the code does not override Section 365(b)." Floor Statement of Senator Orrin Hatch, 151 Cong. Rec. S. 2459, 2461-62 (daily ed. March 10, 2005). In explaining the change to Section 365(f)(1), Senator Hatch stated:

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<sup>5</sup> On October 17, 2005, the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention And Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (the "BAPCPA") went into effect, clarifying, *inter alia*, the protections that Landlord is entitled to under 11 U.S.C. § 365.

The bill helps clarify that an owner should be able to retain control over the mix of retail uses in a shopping center. When an owner enters into a use clause with a retail tenant forbidding assignments of the lease for a use different than that specified in the lease, that clause should be honored. Congress has so intended already, but bankruptcy judges have sometimes ignored the law.

151 Cong. Rec. S. 2459, 2461 (daily ed. March 10, 2005).

21. The changes embodied in the BAPCPA specifically preserve a landlords' right to enforce use and other lease provisions. Again, Senator Hatch's remarks in the Congressional Record clarify the intent behind Section 365(b) and 365(f):

A shopping center operator. . . must be given broad leeway to determine the mix of retail tenants it leases to. Congress decided that use or similar restrictions in a retail lease, which the retailer cannot evade under nonbankruptcy law, should not be evaded in bankruptcy. It is my understanding that some bankruptcy judges have not followed this mandate. Under another provisions of the Code, Section 365(f), a number of bankruptcy judges have misconstrued the Code and allowed the assignment of a lease even though terms of the lease are not being followed.

151 Cong. Rec. S. 2459, 2461-62 (daily ed. March 10, 2005).

22. As set forth above, bankruptcy courts must strictly enforce the use and other provisions in the Leases. This intent is echoed by comments from the House of Representatives, and the legislative history leaves no doubt that such provisions must be strictly enforced:

Section 404(b) amends § 365(f)(1) to assure that § 365(f) does not override any part of § 365(b). Thus, § 404(b) makes a trustee's [debtor-in-possession's] authority to assign an executory contract or unexpired lease subject not only to § 365(c), but also to § 365(b), which is given full effect. Therefore, for example, assumption or assignment of a lease of real property in a shopping center must be subject to the provisions of the lease, such as use clauses. (Emphasis added)

H.R. Rep. No. 109-31, pt. 1, at 87, reprinted in 2005 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 153.

23. The BAPCPA clarified Section 365 to reflect the Congressional intent that Section 365(f)(1) not be used by debtors to avoid lease provisions. The language of Section 365(f), and any such ability to assume and assign the Leases, is subject to the protections provided by Section 365(b)(1) and (3). Therefore, any assignment must remain subject to all provisions of the Leases, including those provisions concerning use, radius, exclusivity, tenant mix and balance, etc.

24. The revisions to Section 365 make it clear that the Debtors cannot use Section 365(f) to render lease provisions unenforceable. While such provisions may indirectly limit the assignment of the Leases, Section 365(b) specifically protects these provisions.

25. Provisions governing use, radius and the permitted conduct upon the Premises are not anti-assignment provisions. They are negotiated provisions that legitimately seek to preserve the Landlords' control over shopping center environments. Section 365(b)(3) no longer permits even insubstantial breaches of provisions such as use, radius, location or exclusivity. These critical lease terms are enforceable under Section 365(b), and this Court should deny any attempted assignment that fails to comply with such provisions.

**E. Any sale must not be free and clear of obligations to pay all charges due under the Leases, including unbilled year-end adjustments and reconciliations.**

26. The Sale Motion seeks authority for the sale the leases free and clear of liens, claims and encumbrances. *See* Sale Motion at ¶ 26. The Landlords object to any sale free and clear of the Debtors' obligations to satisfy unbilled reconciliations and adjustments that have accrued under the Leases prior to the assignment of the Leases, but which have not yet been billed. The Debtors continue to be responsible for all such unbilled charges as they come due under the Leases, and the Debtors or assignee must continue to satisfy all charges due under the Leases, including charges which have not yet been reconciled and/or adjusted from pre-petition (or even post-petition) periods. Any assumption and assignment of the Leases cannot cut off the Landlords' right to recover unbilled charges that have accrued, or are accruing, under the Leases.

27. Therefore, the Sale Motion, any sale order, and any assignment must specify that these charges will survive the assumption and assignment of any of the Leases. It should be clear that any assignee will inherit the responsibility for all unbilled charges that may come due under the Leases.

28. The Debtors must cure all existing defaults and compensate Landlords for any actual pecuniary loss as a result of those defaults in order to assume the Leases under Section 365(b). See 11 U.S.C. § 365(b)(1)(A) and (B). This principle is well-recognized. *See Elkton*

Associates v. Shelco Inc. (Matter of Shelco), 107 B.R. 483, 487 (Bankr. D. Del. 1989). Upon Court approval of the Sale Motion, these obligations are payable immediately by Debtors and/or the successful bidder. In re Tandem Group, Inc., 60 B.R. 125 127 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1986), *citing In Matter of Condominium Administrative Services, Inc.*, 55 B.R. 792 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1985). To the extent of any assumption and assignment, the buyer must take the assignment of any Leases subject to all their terms, as well as pay all outstanding obligations owing under such Leases.

**F. Rejection procedures and abandonment.**

29. The Landlords do not object to the Debtors rejecting Leases by December 31, 2008, provided that the Debtors have properly vacated the Premises at that time. The effective date of rejection should be clarified, however, so that it is clear that no Lease is rejected earlier than the date that the Debtors turn over the Premises in broom clean condition with all keys or "key codes" and alarm codes to the Landlords (or to the mall managers or to the mall management office where the leased premises are located) and all inventory, furnishings, fixtures and equipment ("FF&E") and signs are removed.

30. In the event the Debtors seek to abandon property at any Premises (*See* Sale Motion at ¶¶ 32 – 33; Sale Order at ¶ 12), such abandonment can result in significant costs to Landlords for the removal of signage, inventory, supplies and FF&E. It may also result in third party leased equipment that is left at the Premises. Therefore, the Debtors should provide ten (10) days notice of any intent to abandon personal property to any party third lessor or party with a secured interest in personal property of the Debtors, which notice will expire on or before any proposed rejection date. Upon the expiration of this notice period, any property left at the Premises shall be deemed abandoned to the Landlords upon a rejection of such Lease, and the Landlords may thereafter dispose of such abandoned property in their sole discretion, without liability to the Debtors or any other party.

**G. The proposed waiver of Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 6004 is improper.**

31. Unless a consensual deal exists, the Landlords object to the waiver of requirements of Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure (“Rule”) 6004(g). In light of the lack of information that Landlords have with respect to any potential sale of the Leases, this request is especially inappropriate. Any order approving the Sale Motion, therefore, should not include a prospective waiver of Rule 6004(g). Subsection (g) was added to Rule 6004, specifically to *protect* the rights of the objecting parties, and thus eliminate the “rush to the courthouse” to obtain stay orders by those parties adversely affected by entry of orders under Sections 363 or 365. Landlords should not have their appellate rights compromised by an advance waiver of these protections, particularly since the Debtors have failed to establish any cause for such a waiver, and particularly where the Landlords have such a negligible amount of time between learning the identity of any proposed assignee and the hearing to approve any proposed sale.

**H. Assumption and Amendment Agreement.**

32. Finally, to the extent any assumption and assignment to the successful bidder is eventually approved, Landlords request that the Court require the successful bidder to enter into a lease amendment and assignment agreement (the “Agreement”), in a form acceptable to Landlords, that will cause the successful bidder to become directly obligated to Landlords under the Leases. The Agreement shall include the modification of notice addresses for the parties. The Agreement is critical to Landlords for the maintenance of their lease files, and under the laws of various states, it is critical to establish privity of contract between a landlord and the assignee.

**I. Reservation of rights to object to form of documents and to raise further objections.**

33. Due to the lack of information available as to identity of any proposed assignee or the structure of any proposed sale, this Objection is without prejudice to Landlords’ ability to raise further objections at any sale hearing and the Landlords reserve their right to raise all objections to any successful bidder under Section 365, including objections based upon adequate assurance of future performance and proposed use. Nothing in the approval of the Bidding

Procedures should waive or compromise the Landlords' rights under the Leases, or with respect to their ability to object to any document that Debtors propose in connection with the results of the auction.

34. To the extent consistent with the relief requested herein, Landlords join in the oppositions filed by other landlords.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

Under the proposed auction procedures, no contested sale should be approved at the proposed sale hearing because doing so denies the Landlords critical protections afforded by concepts of due process and the Bankruptcy Code. Any order approving the Bidding Procedures portion of the Sale Motion must provide adequate time for the Landlords to assess any potential assumption and assignment of their Leases. Moreover, no order approving the Bidding Procedure or Sale Motion should be approved unless it is modified to address the issues raised by this Objection, including but not limited to, providing adequate time for Landlord to review and analyze adequate assurance of future performance evidence, requiring the assignee to assume the obligations for unbilled reconciliations and adjustments, and granting such further relief as the Court deems proper.

DATED: December 3, 2008

**BALLARD SPAHR ANDREWS & INGERSOLL, LLP**

By: /s/ Charles W. Chotvacs

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*Attorneys for The Macerich Company, Cousins Properties Incorporated, and Watt Management Company*

**EXHIBIT A**  
**REAL PROPERTY LEASES**

THE MACERICH COMPANY		
SHOPPING CENTER	LOCATION	STORE NO.
Chandler Gateway	Chandler, Arizona	3330
Green Tree	Clarksville, IN	4109
Scottsdale 101	Scottsdale, AZ	3341
San Tan Village	Gilbert, AZ	3580
Tysons Corner	McLean, VA	803
COUSINS PROPERTIES INCORPORATED		
Avenue Forsyth	Cumming, GA	4252
North Point Market Center	Alpharetta, GA	3107
WATT MANAGEMENT COMPANY		
Compton Town Center	Compton, CA	422
Riverside Town Center	Riverside, CA	426

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, hereby certify that on the 3rd day of December, 2008, a true and accurate copy of the foregoing Objection of The Macerich Company, Cousins Properties Incorporated, and Watt Management Company was electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which shall cause notice of electronic filing to be served on all registered users of the ECF system that have filed notices of appearance in this case.

/s/ Charles W. Chotvacs  
Charles W. Chotvacs